

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

3 - 9 May

1948

Number 71

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Numbering of PH&W Weekly Bulletin

It is requested that all recipients of PH&W Weekly Bulletins make the following corrections in the numbering of past issues of the Bulletin:

Change Weekly Bulletin #68, period 19-25 April, to Weekly Bulletin #69.

Change Weekly Bulletin #69, period 26 April-2 May, to Weekly Bulletin #70.

Ministerial Instructions

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period indicated:

18-24 April

April 19, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-I No. 86) Medical Bureau

Subject: allotment quantity of sanitary materials for child-birth.

April 19, 1948 From: Director of Insurance To: Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu No. 548) Bureau

Subject: Prompt payment of medical examination charges on health insurance.

April 19, 1948 From: Director of Insurance To: Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu No. 552) Bureau

Subject: Payment on subsidy for health insurance association.

April 19, 1948 From: Director of Repatriates To: Prefectural Governors
(Repatriate Board Board
Hatsu-shi No. 393)

Subject: Rehabilitation funds (for the third time).

April 20, 1948 From: Director To: Governor of Aichi
(Ji-hatsu No. 208) Children's Bureau Prefecture

Subject: Decoration materials used for the children's welfare.

April 20, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Ji-hatsu No. 211) Children's Bureau Aomori Prefecture

Subject: Cultivation of farms for orphans and homeless children caused by the war.

April 21, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji-hatsu No. 214) Children's Bureau

Subject: Distribution of Guide for Child Care.

April 21, 1948 From: Director ~~RECEIVED~~ To: Governor
(Ji-hatsu No. 215) Children's Bureau Hyogo Prefecture

Subject: Approval for establishment of Children's Welfare Station.

April 21, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No. 216) Children's Bureau

Subject: Study meeting on social education.

April 21, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No. 219) Children's Bureau

Subject: Program of Children's Welfare Week.

April 21, 1948 From: Director To: Chief, Competent Division of Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No. 154) Medical Affairs Bureau

Subject: Handling of sprayers and DDT for disease prevention in 1948.

April 21, 1948 From: Chief To: Chief, Division and Prefectures
(Kai-Hatsu No. 322) Accounts' Section

Subject: Submitting 1947 reports on National properties.

April 21, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu No. 496) Public Health Bureau

Subject: Appointment of Staff of Health Center.

April 21, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu No. 498) Public Health Bureau

Subject: On questions concerning enforcement of the Riyoshi Law.

April 22, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No. 164) Medical Affairs Bureau

Subject: Agriculture Cooperative Unions dealing in poison-out and powerful drugs.

April 22, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No. 163) Medical Affairs Bureau

Subject: Prevention against steal of narcotics.

April 23, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No. 160) Medical Affairs Bureau

Subject: Allotment of gauze for supplements of artificial hands and feet.

April 23, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No. 167) Medical Affairs Bureau

Subject: Allotment of designated precious metals and platinum for dental treatment.

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April 23, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Ji-Hatsu No. 220) Children's Bureau Miyazaki Prefecture
Subject: Appointment of Chief of Juvenile Reformatory.

April 23, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu No. 222) Children's Bureau
Subject: Propaganda posters for Children's Welfare Week.

April 23, 1948 From: Director To: Chiefs, Social
(Ho-Hatsu No. 590) Insurance Bureau Insurance Offices
Subject: Accounts settlement on year 1947--1948 social insurance and pension.

April 23, 1948 From: Chief To: Chief of Bureau and
(Kai-Hatsu No. 332) Accounts' Section of Division
Subject: Reports on revenues according to Accounts-certificate Regulation.

April 24, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 64) Social Bureau
Subject: Establishment of local committee for the physically handicapped.

April 24, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Repatriate Board. Repatriates' Board Kumamoto Prefecture
Hatsu-gyo No. 421)
Subject: Procedure of people who are to be sent back to south-western islands.

April 24, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Repatriate Relief Repatriates' Relief Board Hyogo Prefecture
Board No. 423)
Subject: Repatriation regarding "KUBOTOSHI Kanae".

April 16, 1948 From: Director To: Prefectural Governors
(last week) Public Health Bureau
(M. Hatsu-ken No. 39)
Subject: Conference for field supervision officials.

25 April-1 May

April 26, 1948 From: Chief To: Governors, Aichi &
(Kai-Hatsu No. 358) Accounts Section Gifu Prefectures
Subject: Auditing in the field from Board of Auditor.

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April 26, 1948 From: Chief To: Governors, Aichi &
(Kai-Hatsu No. 359) Accounts Section Gifu Prefectures

Subject: Auditing in the field.

April 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor
(Repatriate Relief Repatriate Relief Board Miyagi Prefecture
Board Hatsu-gyo No.439)

Subject: Processing of Korean nationals approved for repatriation
from GHQ, SCAP.

April 26, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 683) Social Bureau Kyoto Prefecture

Subject: Cancellation of approval for a welfare institution under
Daily Life Security Law.

April 26, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 684) Social Bureau Aomori Prefecture

Subject: Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law,
Aomori Prefecture.

April 26, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 685) Social Bureau Shiga Prefecture

Subject: Over-expenditure above basic amount of business expense for
welfare institution under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 686) Social Bureau Shizuoka Prefecture

Subject: Consultation concerning approval for the welfare institution
under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 687) Social Bureau Ibaraki Prefecture

Subject: Consultation concerning approval for the welfare institution
under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 688) Social Bureau Ehime Prefecture

Subject: Increase of the regular number of the members of Welfare
Committee.

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 689) Social Bureau Tochigi Prefecture

Subject: Emergency Payment of grant-in-aid under Daily Life Security Law
in order to supply winter bedding to repatriates and other
needy persons.

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April 27, 1948 From: Chief To: Governor
(Hai-Hatsu No. 362) Accounts Section Gifu Prefecture
Subject: Approval for acceptance of contribution of property for public use.

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 65) Social Bureau prefectures
Subject: Survey of social work institutions. (Distribution of clothing).

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 66) Social Bureau prefectures
Subject: Survey of social work institutions. (Institutions desiring to obtain goat and seeds).

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 67) Social Bureau prefectures
Subject: Guidance and inspection of institutions which are distributed LARA commodities.

April 27, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 68) Social Bureau prefectures
Subject: Allocation of timbers for use of institutions for occupational training.

April 28, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Ho-Hatsu No. 627) Insurance Bureau prefectures
Subject: Payment of benefit of health insurance.

April 28, 1948 From: Director, Disease Preven- To: Governors of all
(Yo-Hatsu No. 524) tion Bureau prefectures
Subject: Allocation of liquid chlorine and chloride of lime for the 1st quarter, 1948-49.

April 28, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(I-Hatsu No. 174) Medical Bureau prefectures
Subject: Forwarding a written allocated production of medicines for the 1st quarter, 1948-49.

April 28, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(I-Hatsu No. 175) Medical Bureau Prefectures
Subject: Change of the method of distribution of a rat poison, "Antu".

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April 28, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(I-Hatsu No. 178) Medical Bureau prefectures

Subject: Registration of traders of the designated precious metals for dental use.

April 28, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Ji-Hatsu No. 229) Children's Bureau Iwate Prefecture

Subject: Approval for establishment of child welfare station.

April 28, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Ji-Hatsu No. 231) Children's Bureau prefectures

Subject: Allocation of building materials to be used for the institution for child welfare for the 4th quarter, 1947-48.

April 28, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu No. 18) Children's Bureau prefectures

Subject: Presentation of report on progress of appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

April 30, 1948 From: Director To: Governor
(Sha-Hatsu No. 692) Social Bureau Tokushima Prefecture

Subject: Application for the state subsidy for establishment of the institution for accommodation of physically handicapped persons for 1948-49.

May 1, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 70) Social Bureau Prefectures

Subject: Distribution of the estimated state subsidy for protection expense under Daily Life Security Law for 1948-49.

May 1, 1948 From: Director To: Governors of all
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 71) Social Bureau Prefectures

Subject: Medical fee under Daily Life Security Law.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA relief supply shipments, numbers 65 through 70, arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

65th Shipment: Arrived aboard the SS Scott E. Hand on 23 April and contained 1.51 tons (food)

66th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Java Mail on 25 April and contained 16.67 tons (clothing, including shoes, 15.39 tons; food, 1 ton; miscellaneous, .28 tons)

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- 67th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. LaSalle on 30 April and contained 5 tons (Soap)
- 68th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Julia Luckenback on 30 April and contained 9.9 tons (food)
- 69th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Louis McHenry Have on 15 April and contained 41.66 tons (clothing, including shoes, 38.11 tons; medicine, .1 tons; soap, 2.83 tons; miscellaneous, .62 tons)
- 70th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. American Mail on 1 May and contained 2.76 tons (clothing, including shoes, 2.18 tons; miscellaneous, .58 tons)

Total LARA shipments now amount to 4,514.87 tons and consisting of the following supplies:

Food	3,396.48 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	970.07
Medicines	59.34
Miscellaneous (including soap)	88.98
Total	4,514.87 tons

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The final report (for official reporting purposes) of the Community Chest Campaign was compiled on 6 May and reflects a total of ¥ 571,071,681.74 raised towards the national goal of ¥ 678,200,000, or 84.2% of quota.

The table below lists the 41 prefectures participating in the Community Chest Campaign (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to flood disaster) and reflects their respective quotas and amounts collected:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Percent
Hokkaido	35,000,000.00	36,698,912.00	20 Mar	104.8%
Aomori	5,000,000.00	5,288,014.25	17 Feb	105.7%
Miyagi	15,000,000.00	6,558,697.10	29 Feb	43.7%
Akita	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9 Jan	100.0%
Yamagata	15,000,000.00	15,457,978.84	3 Apr	103.0%
Fukushima	15,000,000.00	13,670,090.77	10 Apr	91.0%
Tochigi	14,000,000.00	12,101,656.81	29 Jan	86.4%
Chiba	5,000,000.00	4,862,789.69	31 Mar	97.2%
Tokyo	50,000,000.00	18,524,789.15	29 Feb	37.0%
Ianagawa	55,000,000.00	29,449,162.21	9 Apr	53.5%
Niigata	13,000,000.00	13,071,614.26	31 Mar	100.5%
Toyama	10,000,000.00	10,000,215.00	20 Feb	100.0%
Ishikawa	7,500,000.00	7,510,769.86	31 Mar	100.0%
Fukui	10,000,000.00	8,105,230.13	5 Apr	81.0%
Yamanashi	1,500,000.00	1,598,170.87	31 Mar	106.3%
Gifu	15,000,000.00	17,747,339.10	31 Mar	118.3%
Shizuoka	10,000,000.00	7,477,553.35	20 Feb	74.8%
Aichi	50,000,000.00	47,993,495.47	31 Mar	95.9%
Mie	10,000,000.00	9,490,421.08	31 Mar	94.9%
Shiga	10,000,000.00	6,321,933.36	31 Mar	63.2%
Kyoto	20,000,000.00	19,063,100.24	14 Apr	95.3%
Osaka	50,000,000.00	50,034,631.95	31 Mar	100.0%
Hyogo	50,000,000.00	32,343,449.00	1 Mar	64.6%
Nara	6,500,000.00	7,053,924.85	31 Mar	108.5%
Nakayama	5,000,000.00	5,884,907.05	19 Mar	117.6%
Tottori	6,000,000.00	3,937,560.00	31 Mar	65.6%
Shimane	6,000,000.00	6,036,182.39	31 Mar	100.6%

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Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Percent
Okayama	15,000,000.00	15,197,291.24	31 Mar	101.3%
Hiroshima	25,000,000.00	26,000,289.22	31 Mar	104.0%
Yamaguchi	10,000,000.00	7,111,861.02	31 Mar	71.1%
Tokushima	2,700,000.00	1,534,160.56	31 Mar	56.8%
Kagawa	5,000,000.00	5,502,967.10	31 Mar	108.0%
Ehime	15,000,000.00	13,838,604.10	31 Mar	92.2%
Kochi	5,000,000.00	4,887,541.70	31 Mar	97.7%
Fukuoka	30,000,000.00	29,764,799.51	31 Mar	99.2%
Saga	10,000,000.00	10,026,563.05	10 Dec	100.3%
Nagasaki	15,000,000.00	6,633,000.00	29 Jan	44.2%
Kumamoto	15,000,000.00	15,691,519.19	31 Mar	104.6%
Oita	15,000,000.00	14,562,930.18	31 Mar	97.1%
Miyazaki	6,000,000.00	6,041,264.26	25 Jan	100.7%
Kagoshima	15,000,000.00	13,095,781.09	6 Apr	87.3%
Total	¥ 678,200,000.00	571,071,681.74	6 May	84.2%

National Disaster Relief

A series of meetings have been held between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Japanese Government regarding the responsibilities and functions of the Red Cross in time of disaster.

Inclosed in this Weekly Bulletin for the information of Military Government Welfare Officer, is a chart showing the disaster relief services (prefectural level) to be conducted by the Japanese Red Cross.

Japanese Red Cross Society

General Meeting:

The 56th Ordinary General Meeting of the Japanese Red Cross was held at the National Headquarters, Tokyo, on 7 May. Representatives of SCAP and the American Red Cross addressed the meeting which was officially opened by H.I.M. Empress Nagano, Patroness of the Society:

Training Conference:

A training conference on Volunteer Services and also on Disaster Relief was held at the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo, on 4 - 5 May. Chapter Directors, Volunteer Service and Disaster Relief staff members (paid staff) and Volunteer Service Chairman (Volunteers) attended. The most significant feature of the conference was the attendance of 52 women, 41 of whom were from different prefectures and who will act as Chapter Volunteer Service Chairmen.

Note: Although it had been recommended that Chapter Directors appoint a woman as Volunteer Service Chairman, it was not expected that so many would comply.

The Volunteer Service Handbook, composed of six Information Letters, was used as the basis for instruction and discussion. (The subjects of these letters were listed in the last issue of the PH&W Weekly Bulletin). The new plan for the administration of all Red Cross Services was discussed and a detailed explanation was given regarding the organization and administration of each service.

Disaster Relief:

The responsibilities of the Japanese Red Cross Society in time of disaster were set forth in general terms in the National Disaster Relief Law, enacted October 1947. The specific disaster relief services that are to be the responsibility of the Red Cross have been agreed upon between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the Japanese Government.

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A Japanese Red Cross Handbook on Disaster Relief is being prepared, in the form of letters for the Chapters, by the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross. The first series of letters have been prepared and forwarded to the Chapters. For the information and guidance of Military Government Officers, English translations of these letters will be inclosed, as published, in the PH&M Weekly Bulletin. The following letters are inclosed (Inclosure No. 1) in the PH&M Bulletin for this week.

Letter No. 1, subject: "Introduction to Japanese Red Cross Disaster Handbook"

Letter No. 2, subject: "Japanese National Red Cross Disaster Relief Organization"

Letter No. 3, subject: "Chapter Disaster Relief Organization"

Children's Bureau Survey of Orphans

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following figures on the census of orphans recently completed throughout Japan:

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Age (Japanese count)</u>				
			<u>1-2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4-7</u>	<u>8-14</u>	<u>15-20</u>
123,511	68,478	55,024	554	719	13,213	57,731	51,294
Total number in institutions			12,202				
Total with guardians			107,108				
Those making own way			4,201				

The investigation revealed the following facts in connection with cause of condition and present method of living.

1. War orphans - those orphaned as a direct result of the war: 28,248, of which 4,055 are in institutions.
2. Repatriated orphans: 11,351, of which 1,140 are in institutions.
3. Orphans in general (all other causes): 81,265, of which 5,506 are in institutions.
4. Abandoned or lost children: 2,647, of which 1,501 are in institutions.

Of these totals, the Ministry learned that 7,127, of which 5,534 are in institutions, have spent varying times traveling about the country.

Child Welfare Officials

Budgetary difficulties on the national level, make appointment of the 248 additional Child Welfare Officials mentioned in Weekly Bulletin #63, dated 8 - 14 March, questionable at present.

While final action has not been taken, there is considerable doubt that the addition will be approved. Public Health and Welfare Section will inform prefectures, through the Weekly Bulletin, as soon as a decision has been reached.

Monthly Public Assistance Figures (March)

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following national totals for the month of March 1946. Figures for February 1946 and for March 1947 are shown for purposes of comparison.

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	<u>March 1948</u>	<u>February 1948</u>	<u>March 1947</u>
Persons - institutional	137,450	135,684	108,420
Persons - non-institutional	2,077,031	2,020,410	2,773,603
Totals	2,214,481	2,156,094	2,882,023
Assistance in Cash*	¥ 408,285,028	376,219,148	201,012,453
Assistance in Kind	56,131,208	51,971,621	51,951,732
Totals	¥ 464,416,236	428,190,769	252,964,185

* Before deductions for repayment by families

Public Assistance by prefectures

	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	11,889	62,054	1,283,573	19,132,682
Aomori	1,671	32,210	496,620	6,790,172
Iwate	419	45,704	401,630	7,912,308
Miyagi	1,185	56,347	480,156	6,312,780
Akita	840	49,650	540,000	9,211,766
Yamagata	1,267	40,491	62,542	7,281,444
Fukushima	1,013	54,237	193,009	9,021,002
Ibaraki	1,263	35,984	287,674	4,942,803
Tochigi	1,076	25,419	437,434	5,369,463
Gunma	3,853	46,603	89,678	7,703,804
Saitama	1,145	42,785	231,414	8,032,236
Chiba	2,396	44,060		7,922,517
Tokyo	18,472	122,098	2,348,125	36,534,580
Kanagawa	4,656	42,364	3,187,500	11,852,883
Niigata	9,102	69,330	1,386,906	10,642,485
Toyama	1,240	31,206	109,250	6,829,739
Ishikawa	1,087	30,642	68,753	6,939,509
Fukui	654	22,437	492,553	4,495,079
Yamanashi	674	21,305		3,958,629
Nagano	3,031	51,421	394,175	9,597,032
Gifu	1,591	35,911	981,817	6,756,233
Shizuoka	4,717	49,760	1,696,745	11,132,908
Aichi	7,054	72,347	335,622	14,319,452
Mie	871	36,311		6,945,497
Shiga	686	29,037	900,026	5,123,646
Kyoto	2,965	51,790	2,099,098	11,804,309
Osaka	8,693	70,527	15,438	19,506,767
Hyogo	6,796	86,473		20,240,184
Nara	649	21,859	35,428	4,997,316
Wakayama	358	29,602	191,677	6,053,142
Tottori	705	19,993	309,225	4,558,892
Shimane	611	26,967	26,600	5,027,468
Okayama	2,930	42,220	396,208	8,744,940
Hiroshima	2,213	51,044	603,904	13,562,200
Yamaguchi	6,423	34,818	8,789,842	9,239,505
Tokushima	1,774	27,682	100,375	5,578,188
Kagawa	2,312	24,980	861,375	3,982,563
Ehime	927	35,429		7,423,771
Kochi	914	21,718	1,288,490	4,290,462
Fukuoka	3,484	91,314	1,357,864	10,812,730
Saga	2,207	36,333	823,516	5,329,300
Nagasaki	1,584	45,507	10,104	6,466,073
Kumamoto	2,419	39,185	453,791	7,069,409

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	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Oita	1,758	21,562	19,913,410	3,754,331
Miyazaki	978	94,007	2,313,350	5,157,849
Kagoshima	2,898	64,308	135,572	7,748,496
Total	137,450	2,077,031	56,131,208	408,129,258

* After deductions for repayments by families.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 1-7 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	11
Kagoshima	Swine Erysipelas	1

It is requested that Military Government Public Health Officers notify the Chiefs of the Prefectural Animal Disease Control Sections to report all cases of smuggled cattle so that appropriate action can be taken through police channels.

The danger of an outbreak of Cattle Plague (Rinderpest) is imminent and control plans should be ready for instant application. The newly formed Bureau of Maritime Security is the responsible agency for the apprehension and control of smugglers.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to six prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 25 April to 1 May. A total of 1,818 were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Miyazaki	500	0	0	0
Kanagawa	0	360	0	0
Nagano	288	0	0	84
Ishikawa	216	0	0	0
Osaka	0	150	0	80
Nagasaki	0	100	40	0
Total	1,004	610	40	164

A total of 11,602,520 cc of diphtheria toxoid for use in immunization of the entire Japanese population have already been shipped to the 46 prefectures. The total requirement for all prefectures is 18,056,000 cc based on information submitted by each of the prefectures. During March 3,003,700 cc were distributed to all but 12 prefectures. In March, air shipment to the Ryukyus of 200,000 cc was also made. Below are detailed requirement and distribution figures.

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DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA TOXOID
(Unit: cc)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>	<u>March Distribution</u>	<u>Total Distribution to 31 March</u>
Hokkaido	1,100,000		1,047,500
Aomori	300,000	70,000	120,000
Iwate	347,000	70,000	140,000
Miyagi	395,000	116,900	151,900
Akita	325,000	300,000	332,060
Yamagata	144,000	65,000	143,080
Fukushima	443,000	150,000	210,000
Ibaraki	315,000	50,000	145,000
Tochigi	360,000	50,000	120,000
Gunma	866,000	70,000	243,000
Saitama	572,000	130,000	284,280
Chiba	570,000	70,000	340,000
Tokyo	927,000	265,000	508,000
Kanagawa	608,000	100,000	202,040
Niigata	615,000		265,180
Toyama	198,000	57,500	201,260
Ishikawa	204,000	22,000	182,000
Fukui	160,000	8,000	108,000
Yamanashi	200,000	84,300	157,700
Nagano	431,000	50,000	150,000
Gifu	400,000		100,000
Shizuoka	368,000	120,000	291,460
Aichi	891,000		140,000
Mie	352,000		100,000
Shiga	197,000		100,000
Kyoto	348,000	20,000	317,100
Osaka	659,000		408,000
Hyogo	756,000		159,000
Nara	169,000		100,000
Wakayama	115,000		115,000
Tottori	142,000	40,000	140,000
Shimane	177,000	20,000	197,000
Okayama	280,000	50,000	230,000
Hiroshima	300,000	15,000	315,000
Yamaguchi	280,000	10,000	298,000
Tokushima	193,000		193,000
Kagawa	233,000	50,000	283,000
Ehime	823,000	20,000	320,000
Kochi	190,000		190,000
Fukuoka	597,000	120,000	653,200
Saga	223,000	50,000	270,000
Nagasaki	348,000	150,000	280,000
Kumamoto	421,000	200,000	390,000
Oita	260,000	90,000	261,760
Miyazaki	269,000	170,000	310,000
Kagoshima	436,000	150,000	390,000
Japan totals	18,056,000	3,003,700	11,602,520
Ryukyus	755,000	200,000	200,000
Grand Totals	18,811,000	3,203,700	11,802,520

Production

A total of 106,961 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 8,600 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed during the period 25 April - 1 May. At the same time,

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a total of 40,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 19,350 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 319 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. A total of 3,809,320 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 380,173 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,607 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 1 May.

A total of 7,852 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 25 April-1 May. Large inventory stocks remain on hand to meet all requirements.

PHMJG 64, dated 1 May, subject: Cement Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, refers to the Ministry of Welfare plan for the initial distribution of 1st Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 cement allocations. The details of the plan are included in Inclosure #2.

PHMJG 65, dated 4 May, subject: Cement Supplemental Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, refers to the Ministry of Welfare plan for the supplemental distribution of 1st Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 cement allocations. The details of this plan are included in Inclosure #3.

Allocations tickets for the full amounts of cement have been mailed by the Ministry of Welfare and Construction Board directly to the institutions within the categories concerned. Prefectural health officials should assist the various installations to obtain the cement materials in accordance with the allocations made and should make follow up inspections to be assured that this material is being used for the purpose for which it was allocated.

Inclosure #4 is the detailed breakdown of the 1500 ton cement allocation, under the jurisdiction of the Construction Board, made for the category "Water Works Repair", for the period April, May and June 1948.

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Law

The Narcotic Control Law was approved by the Cabinet 7 May and now awaits Diet approval.

Besides clarifying and strengthening the provisions of narcotic control measures in effect since June 1946, the law provides for commitment of addicts, who are a menace to the public welfare, to designated institutions, and provides penalties for narcotic violators not to exceed five years penal servitude or ¥ 50,000 fine or both.

Imports

Final imports of codeine and morphine were shipped to licensed compounders and producers in Tokyo and Osaka. The Ministry of Welfare has advised all companies concerned that the morphine hydrochloride is not to be used until all present stocks in Japan are compounded or produced in order that the newest stocks may be held in reserve.

Violations

The attention of the Attorney General's Office was called to a recent case in which narcotic violators were fined approximately one-half the amount which it was proved they had made through illicit narcotic transactions. The Attorney General's Office is investigating the circumstances surrounding the case.

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SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Examination of Japanese Employees Working for Occupation Forces

Tuberculosis: Reference is made to PHMJG-5, PHMJG-15, PHMJG-35. The Japanese Government is responsible for necessary physical examinations, immunizations and medical care of Japanese Nationals working for occupation forces. The above memoranda define responsibilities and prescribe details in connection with certain especially important matters such as examinations and disposition of persons found to be positive for tuberculosis. The quality of work done by dispensaries handling these cases has been performed quite satisfactorily. However, investigations have revealed that in some cases proper disposition is not being made of persons found positive for tuberculosis. In some cases employees working in occupation homes have been found to have tuberculosis and have been returned to duty with the advice to "eat plenty of good food and don't work too hard".

This type of advice has been given frequently by the average Japanese physician and should not be permitted to continue. PHMJG-35 prescribes that employees working for the occupation forces who are found to have active tuberculosis will be relieved from duty and will be placed under proper treatment preferably in a hospital. This same principle should apply to all tuberculosis patients and not merely to those working for Occupation Forces. This matter has been brought to the attention of officials in the Ministry of Welfare and they have been instructed to take the necessary action to correct these deficiencies.

Military Government Health Officers should exercise the necessary surveillance over Japanese agencies doing physical examinations and providing medical treatment in order to ascertain that physical examinations are being performed properly and that proper disposition is being made of those found to have tuberculosis.

Typhoid Immunizations: Reference is made to Section VII Weekly Bulletin #65. All typhoid fever immunizations should have been completed by 1 May. However, the latest report received indicates that 36,000,000 people, or less than 60% of those eligible, have completed the series as of 4 May. Intensive efforts must be made to complete this program without delay in order to obtain maximum benefits during the current season.

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared an immunization bill which would make typhoid immunizations compulsory. This bill will go before the Diet in the near future; however, by the time it is enacted into law and promulgated, the season will be well advanced. Therefore, Military Government Health Officers should make a special effort to observe that this program is completed without delay.

Sanitation

The national budget will continue to operate on a monthly interim basis for June. A temporary budget for insect and rodent control has been approved which sets up funds for subsidy to the prefectures. The amount is approximately double the May figure, and should be sufficient to meet the 50% subsidy for sanitary teams organized on the 1 to 10,000 basis as outlined at the Health Center conference.

Test for Efficacy of 10% DDT Powder Against Lice Infesting Humans

The common laboratory procedure for testing the efficacy of 10% DDT powder is known as the "beaker test". This method was devised and used by both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation to test the effectiveness of various insecticide powders against lice. This test may be used to test any lot of powder which may appear to be ineffective against lice in routine louse control operations.

In brief the method is as follows:

1. Secure five small glass beakers (50 cc) or five small 5 mm petri dishes or ordinary table glasses.
2. Cut five pads from old army wool shirt or underwear (50 mm in diameter)
3. From local louse infested individuals secure a supply of native wild lice (Last large nymphal stage is the most suitable). These should be captured as near the time of testing as possible.
4. Count out 25 lice onto each of the five cloth pads. (Four pads of 25 lice each for testing, and one pad of 25 lice for control).
5. Place the pads with the lice in the bottom of the glass containers.
6. From the sample of powder to be tested, apply 50 mg of powder evenly over both surfaces of each of the four pads. (50 mg per pad) Fifty mg is approximately the amount of powder picked up on the end of the small blade of a pocket knife extending back on the blade about 1/4".
7. Place the glasses on a table at ordinary room temperature and examine the lice at intervals of 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 48 hours, or more often if desired. Examination is best conducted in strong light using a hand lens or a dissecting scope (if available). Criteria of death when all peristaltic action ceases (easily seen with a lens). All lice under test should be dead within 24 hours.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 2 April shows a total of 3,468 hospitals with bed capacity of 208,943, of which 109,013 were occupied. During this period, 349,769 out-patient treatments were rendered.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 9 April shows a total of 3,472 hospitals with bed capacity of 209,016, of which 100,580 were occupied. During this period, 295,055 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

The All-Japan National Health Insurance Reform League held a meeting in Tokyo on the 4th and 5th of May. This League is composed of voluntary representatives from the prefectural federations of associations. There were more than 200 persons present for the conference. Pertinent subjects discussed were: the objectives for rehabilitation of the entire program; improvement in the cooperation between the associations and the medical profession; the standardization of national subsidy; the uniform relationship of contribution rates to community income; the use of the visiting nurse in a professional rather than clerical capacity; inauguration of an extensive information and education program for the benefit of the insured; and the revisions necessary in the National Health Insurance Law.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, managing the affairs of the former Navy Ministry Mutual Aid Association, now known

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as the Mutual Aid Association, reports that all but one of the hospitals which formerly belonged to this association now have civilian doctors as head directors.

Government Pension Insurance

Among the social insurance programs for government workers, the government pension system is the oldest and most solidly established. Under this program "officials" are covered with regard to retirement and invalidity and, in case of their death, it protects their dependents. "Officials" as here understood include teachers in the compulsory education system, police, and other career servants engaged in national administration either in Tokyo or the prefectures. They pay small contributions which are withheld from their salary at the source. (See social insurance chart digests accompanying TB-FH-33-1 of March 1948 put out by this Division.) Over 90% of the money disbursed in benefits, however, is contributed by the national government. According to the most recent reports available, total benefit payments were as follows:

	<u>January 1948</u>		<u>February 1948</u>	
	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Total Benefits Paid</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Total Benefits Paid</u>
Lump-sum (one-time) payments	2,971	¥ 2,389,088.41	2,699	¥ 2,158,578.87
Pensions (recurrent)	111,437	20,384,489.08	15,174	4,775,536.20
Total	114,408	¥ 22,773,577.49	17,873	¥ 6,934,115.07

The discrepancy in pension payments and number of beneficiaries as between January and February is explained by the fact that while lump-sum payments are made at such time as they become payable, pensions are normally paid only four times a year, namely - January, April, July, October. Only unclaimed and over-due pensions are paid in-between. These figures are exclusive of grants-in-aid paid by the national to prefectural governments to finance, in part, pensions paid by them.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
64	5/1/48	Cement Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April-June 1948) Japanese Fiscal Year 1948	No	Hq 8th Army MG
65	5/4/48	Cement Supplemental Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter, (April-June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948	No	Hq 8th Army MG

Note: See Section IV, Supply Division for details of above PHMJG's.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

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- 6 Inclosures:
1. Introduction to Japanese Red Cross Disaster Handbook
 2. Cement Distribution Plan in the First Quarter, Japanese FY 1948.
 3. Cement Supplemental Distribution Plan in the First Quarter, Japanese FY 1948.
 4. Cement Allocation for Water Works, First Quarter-April, May, June, Japanese FY 1948.
 5. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 1 May 1948.
 6. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Four week period ended 24 April 1948.

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Inclosure No. 1 missing

CEMENT DISTRIBUTION PLAN IN THE
FIRST QUARTER, JAPANESE FY 1948

<u>Distribution Order</u>	<u>Category Distribution</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	Facilities for manufacturing medical supplies	670 tons	
	Total -	<u>670 tons</u>	
1	Sanatoriums attached to national hospitals	200 tons	
	Public sanatoriums	21 "	
	Health centers	130 "	
	Water works repair	1,000 "	
	Quarantine Stations	80 "	
	Research Institutions	7 "	
	Sanitary Technician Training Inst.	1 "	
	Hospitals for Infectious Diseases	95 "	(Including 15 for bact. exam. inst.)
	Slaughter-houses and dairies	115 "	
	Repatriation relief stations	1 "	
	Children's protection facilities	270 "	
	Social relief institutions	<u>400</u> "	
	Total -	2,320 tons	
2	Public bathhouses	30 tons	
	Sanitary facilities for National Parks	20 "	
	For repairing buildings of Ministry of Welfare	12 "	
	Health Insurance Medical Institutions	140 "	
	National Health Insurance Medical Institutions	271 "	
	Seamen Insurance Medical Institutions	5 "	
	Hygienic work	70 "	(Public toilets, garbage incinerators, dumping grounds)
	Medical offices of general hospitals and clinics	<u>140</u> "	
	Total -	688 tons	
3	Crematory	<u>5 tons</u>	
	Total -	5 tons	
	Grand Total -	3,683 tons	

Inclosure 2

CEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL DISTRIBUTION PLAN IN THE
FIRST QUARTER, JAPANESE FY 1948

<u>Distribution Order</u>	<u>Category Distributed</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	Facilities for manufacturing medical supplies	330 tons	
	Sanatoriums attached to national hospitals	110 "	
	Public Sanatoriums	10 "	
	Health Centers	70 "	
	Water Works Repair	500 "	
	Quarantine Stations	30 "	
	Hospitals for Infectious Diseases	40 "	(Including 10 for bact. exam. institutes)
	Slaughter-houses and dairies	60 "	
	Children's protection facilities	130 "	
	Social relief institutions	<u>200</u> "	
	Total -	1,480 tons	
2	Public bathhouses	20 tons	
	Sanitary facilities for National Parks	20 "	
	For repairing buildings of Ministry of Welfare	7 "	
	Health Insurance Medical Institutions	95 "	
	(Health Insurance - 15		
	National Health Insurance - 75		
	Seamen Insurance - 5)		
	Hygienic Work	30 "	(Public toilets, garbage incinerators, dumping grounds.)
	Medical Offices of General Hospitals and Clinics	<u>60</u> "	
	Total -	232 tons	
3	Crematory	<u>5</u> tons	
	Total -	5 tons	
	Grand Total	<u>1,717</u> tons	

Inclosure 3.

CEMENT ALLOCATION FOR WATERWORKS 1st QUARTER,
APRIL, MAY, JUNE - FY 1948
(Unit: Metric Tons)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>City or Town</u>	
Hokkaido	Otaru	45
"	Sapporo	9
"	Hakodate	279
Aomori	Aomori	6
"	Hachinoe	60
Miyagi	Sendai	3
"	Shiogama	21
Akita	Akita	75
"	Honjyo	20
Tokyo	Tokyo-To	120
"	Aoume	3
Kanagawa	Odawara	45
Niigata	Niigata	45
Ishikawa	Kanazawa	9
Nagano	Matsumoto	15
Gifu	Gifu	33
Shizuoka	Numazu	24
Aichi	Nagoya	90
Tottori	Tottori	15
Osaka	Osaka	120
Shimane	Matsue	6
Fukushima	Taira	12
Gumma	Takasaki	3
"	Numada	1
"	Kiryu	3
"	Ikaho	2
Saitama	Tokoyosawa	3
"	Hanno	18
Tochigi	Utsunomiya	12
Chiba	Chiba-ken	3
Hyogo	Takasago	3
"	Himeji	6
Shimane	Yasuki	12
Okayama	Okayama	60
"	Kurashiki	3
"	Saidaiji	24
"	Katagami Imbe Water Works	3
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	30
"	Onomichi	9
"	Fukuyama	3
"	Iwakuni	1
"	Kure	60
Yamaguchi	Hagi	3
"	Yanai	19
Ehime	Matsuyama	50
"	Imaharu	1
Kagawa	Takamatsu	30
Fukuoka	Wakamatsu	21
"	Omura	18
Saga	Saga	15
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	6
	Saseho	30
Oita	Nakatsu	3
Total -		1,500 tons

SUMMARY

<u>END USES</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Minor Repair	349	23.2%
Reconstruction of War Damage	768	51.2%
Extension	383	25.6%
	1,500 tons	100 %

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 1 MAY 1948

During the eighteenth week ended 1 May 1948, there were reported 12,422 cases of communicable disease compared with 14,581 in the preceding week. Four prefectures (compared with two last week) failed to submit reports on the 12 acute communicable diseases. These prefectures were Kyoto, Hyogo, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki. Two prefectures (compared with five previously) did not report on five additional diseases: tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza. These prefectures were Niigata and Nagasaki.

Approximately 94 percent (11,683) of all cases reported for the 17 diseases included in this report were due to tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza. Tuberculosis cases (6,691) were nearly 15 percent less than in the previous week (7,810) but were 14 percent higher than in the eighteenth week of 1947 (5,889). It should be noted that the 1947 weekly report referred to, however, was incomplete and especially low for that reason. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 448.0 and 411.8 respectively.

There was a 30 percent reduction in the number of pneumonia cases, from 3,406 last week to 2,373 currently. This was only 55 percent of the number (4,273) reported in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 158.9 and 260.8 respectively.

Measles cases (1,834) increased nearly 12 percent over the number (1,641) reported in the preceding week. This was less than a third of the figure (5,793) for the eighteenth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 122.8 and 79.6 respectively.

Whooping cough cases declined 12 percent, from 814 to 713 currently. This was less than 20 percent of the number (3,732) of cases in the corresponding period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 47.7 and 50.7 respectively.

There were 32 percent fewer cases of influenza. Only 72 cases were reported this week compared with 106 previously. Comparable data are not available for 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 6.7 respectively.

The remaining twelve diseases accounted for 739 cases and 73 deaths compared with 804 and 83 deaths in the preceding week.

There were 296 cases and 25 deaths reported for diphtheria this week, compared with 327 cases and 29 deaths previously. The decrease in total cases, however, would have been very slight if all reports had been received. The current number was only 60 percent of that (494) reported in the eighteenth week of 1947 and less than 40 percent of the figure (774) for the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.8 and 25.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.7 and 2.6.

There were reported 82 cases and 17 deaths for dysentery this week compared with 91 cases and 21 deaths last week. If all reports had been received, the current total would probably have been approximately the same as in the preceding week. This was just two-thirds the number (123) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than half the figure (176) for the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 3.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 0.8.

The reported number of typhoid fever cases increased from 118 to 125 currently and deaths rose from 14 to 17. Increases were recorded in 18 prefectures. The largest numeric increase (14 cases) was in Tokyo-to where current cases (40) were more than 50 percent higher than in the preceding week (26). The current national total was 11 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (141) and 85 percent less than the total (824) for the eighteenth week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.4 and 7.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 0.9.

Paratyphoid fever cases (57) were approximately 20 percent higher than previously (47). There were 3 deaths currently compared with 2 last week. Tokyo continued to account for nearly half (27) of the total, with the balance distributed among 16 prefectures. The current figure was considerably higher than that (36) for the corresponding week of 1947 but it should be noted that the number reported in the eighteenth week of 1947 was much lower than those for preceding and succeeding weeks. In the same period of 1946, there were almost 3 times as many cases (162) as this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.8 and 2.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

One case of smallpox was reported this week (Tokushima Prefecture) compared with 3 in the preceding week. No deaths have been reported this year. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 9 and 568 cases respectively. Both the current and cumulative case rates were 0.1.

The current total of typhus fever cases (11) was less than half the number (23) reported last week. No deaths were reported in either week. From 1 to 4 cases were recorded in seven prefectures this week. This was somewhat fewer than in the corresponding week of 1947 when 14 cases were reported and less than 1 percent of the number (1,891) in the eighteenth week of the epidemic year, 1946. The current case rate (0.7) was less than half the cumulative rate (1.5). The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There was a 6 percent increase in malaria cases, from 78 to 83. No deaths were reported compared with 1 in the previous week. Small increases were noted in 16 prefectures and small decreases in 13. More than half (49) of all cases were reported in three prefectures - Shiga (24), Kagoshima (16) and Tokyo (9). Twenty-two additional prefectures reported from 1 to 4 cases each. The total this week was less than 60 percent of that (140) in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.6 and 4.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever declined for the second consecutive week. Cases (54) were approximately 15 percent fewer than previously (64) although there were 2 deaths this week compared with none previously. Decreases were recorded in 14 prefectures and increases in 7. The only sizeable increase, however, was in Hokkaido where cases rose from 2 to 14. Despite the over-all decrease, the total remained higher than in the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 when there were reported 33 and 47 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.6 and 3.4. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis declined for the third consecutive week. Cases decreased more than 40 percent, from 52 to 30 and deaths dropped from 16 to 9. Only 12 prefectures (compared with 25 last week) reported having any cases. The total number of cases was 62 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (80) and 37 percent less than the number (48) reported for the eighteenth week of 1946.

There were no cases or deaths from suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis. The only case this year was reported last week. No cases were reported in the corresponding period of 1947. The cumulative case rate for 1948 was, of course, less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,969 and 80,690 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,453 and 87,930; for chancroid, 802 and 16,736. Decreases from the preceding week were recorded for all three venereal diseases. The current totals were all higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were reported 2,233 cases of syphilis, 3,514 cases of gonorrhea and 649 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis 265.7 and 300.1 respectively; gonorrhea, 298.2 and 327.1; for chancroid, 53.7 and 62.3.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 1 May 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	7	566	78	12	3	62	11
AOMORI	3	-	107	7	2	-	4	-
IVATE	6	-	148	17	-	-	14	3
MIYAGI	18	5	180	15	2	1	23	1
AKITA	15	1	280	19	1	-	16	3
YAMAGATA	10	-	113	11	1	-	36	3
FUKUSHIMA	5	1	79	6	-	1	7	4
IBARA	10	-	140	4	1	-	15	7
TOCHIGI	5	1	161	16	2	-	21	10
GUNMA	3	-	126	27	-	-	25	5
SAITAMA	13	-	171	15	5	-	14	4
CHIBA	3	-	*59	4	3	-	*24	5
TOKYO	23	3	471	74	12	4	157	44
KANAGAWA	13	1	181	18	3	-	32	10
NIIGATA	18	-	304	29	1	-	113	5
TOYAMA	2	-	*45	8	2	-	7	-
ISHIKAWA	8	-	125	12	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	2	-	40	6	2	-	15	3
YAMANASHI	2	-	32	-	-	-	5	-
NAAGANO	7	-	175	7	1	-	15	3
GIFU	4	-	47	7	-	-	9	3
SHIZUOKA	9	1	120	18	1	-	16	5
AICHI	2	-	214	24	4	1	31	7
MIIE	7	-	112	9	-	-	10	-
SHIGA	-	-	41	1	1	-	5	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	93	14	NR	NR	28	7
OSAKA	2	-	124	15	2	1	32	6
HYOGO	NR	NR	186	*24	NR	NR	25	3
NARA	3	-	47	2	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	47	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTO	1	-	35	2	-	-	4	2
SHIMANE	-	-	111	12	1	-	2	1
OKAYAMA	9	-	122	14	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	8	-	191	5	6	1	22	2
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	139	5	NR	NR	7	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	49	7	-	-	2	1
KAGAWA	2	-	51	*10	1	-	10	3
EHIME	4	-	202	27	-	-	18	5
KOCHI	1	-	73	5	-	-	3	-
FUKUOKA	17	1	372	26	5	2	40	8
SAGA	6	1	275	18	2	-	12	4
NAAGASAKI	NR	NR	*198	*28	NR	NR	*15	*4
KUMAMOTO	2	1	68	6	1	1	11	7
OITA	7	2	211	27	1	1	8	16
MIYAZAKI	10	-	161	15	6	-	15	2
KAGOSHIMA	9	-	162	15	1	1	8	2
TOTAL	296	25	*6962	*712	82	17	*956	*214
RATE								
Current	19.8	1.7	25.9	2.6	5.5	1.1	3.6	0.8
Previous	21.9	1.9			6.1	1.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	54	3	1	-	17	1
AOMORI	-	-	22	4	-	-	1	1
IWATE	-	-	11	-	2	-	5	1
MIYAGI	1	-	28	1	3	-	18	-
AKITA	-	-	8	1	1	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	20	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	1	38	6	1	-	6	1
IBARAKI	1	-	41	7	1	-	12	-
TOCHIGI	1	1	18	3	-	-	13	-
GUMMA	2	1	28	7	-	-	11	-
SAITAMA	3	-	53	9	-	-	8	1
CHIBA	3	-	53	4	-	-	7	-
TOKYO	40	2	330	33	27	1	221	6
KANAGAWA	8	-	106	15	2	-	39	-
NIIGATA	5	3	63	10	-	-	22	1
TOYAMA	-	2	25	3	-	-	3	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	13	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	-	-	16	1	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	-	-	-	8	3
NAGANO	-	-	28	2	1	-	11	-
GIFU	1	1	84	11	2	1	18	2
SHIZUOKA	2	-	74	6	4	-	29	1
AICHI	7	-	63	5	2	-	21	-
MIE	6	-	67	5	-	-	24	2
SHIGA	1	-	5	1	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	42	8	NR	NR	10	2
OSAKA	7	4	73	17	3	-	12	-
HYOGO	NR	NR	76	17	NR	NR	1	-
NARA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	1	40	4	2	-	3	-
TOTTORI	1	-	12	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	1	-	25	1	-	-	4	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	30	2	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	8	-	53	5	-	-	9	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	4	1	NR	NR	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	23	4	1	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	18	7	-	-	12	2
EHIME	3	-	36	4	-	-	9	-
KOCHI	3	-	27	6	2	-	9	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	61	7	-	-	15	-
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	*26	6	NR	NR	*4	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1	10	1	-	-	7	1
OTA	-	-	18	2	2	1	5	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	26	2	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	125	17	*1870	240	57	3	*624	31
RATE								
Current	8.4	1.1	7.0	0.9	3.8	0.2	2.3	0.1
Previous	7.9	0.9			3.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	4	-	17	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	2	-	99	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	1	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	134	9
HYOGO	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	15	-	11	-	*406	29
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.7	-	1.5	0.1
Previous	0.2	-			1.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	*9	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	NR	NR	11	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	*35	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	*21	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	24	-	*93	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	12	-	NR	NR	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	*27	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	NR	NR	*27	-	NR	NR	-	-
NARA	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	23	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	18	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	-	52	2	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	*18	-	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	16	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	83	-	*1086	7	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
RATES								
Current	5.6	-	4.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	5.2	0.1						

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	14	-	226	-	7	1	90	13	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	5	-	-	-	21	4	-	-	-	-
IWATI	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	1	22	1	4	2	42	6	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	30	5	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	10	-	-	1	18	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	7	-	2	-	47	10	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	16	-	4	1	39	9	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	1	26	1	1	1	11	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	23	-	1	-	16	3	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	* 3	-	-	-	* 7	1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	184	2	4	-	204	62	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	5	-	38	2	-	-	54	10	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	*11	4	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	-	11	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	24	-	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	16	2	1	2	23	4	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	58	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	11	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	17	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	32	-	NR	NR	23	9	NR	NR	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	34	-	2	-	28	6	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	NR	NR	14	1	NR	NR	15	8	NR	NR	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	5	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	*11	5	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	8	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
FIROSHIMA	-	-	11	-	1	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	5	-	NR	NR	9	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	5	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	-	12	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	8	1	2	1	22	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	* 2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	7	3	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	*10	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	14	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	2	*927	12	30	9	881	217	-	-	1	-
RATE												
Current	3.6	0.1	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.6	3.3	0.8	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	4.3	-		0.0	3.5	1.1			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report - 1 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	41	581	52	777	717	9493
AOMORI	13	*168	7	208	-	1699
IWA TE	30	441	4	279	168	3147
MIYAGI	41	*522	32	*350	198	*2357
AKITA	4	112	10	282	110	2137
YAMAGATA	2	80	8	130	112	1557
FUKUSHIMA	5	217	7	277	82	2157
IBARAKI	25	256	14	218	78	1487
TOCHIGI	11	167	25	439	98	1463
GUMMA	10	159	30	369	82	1256
SAITAMA	2	28	7	207	164	1793
CHIBA	-	*18	2	*127	111	*1408
TOKYO	30	322	70	965	608	10874
KANAGAWA	8	46	19	569	317	4744
NIIGATA	NR	*399	NR	*676	NR	*3490
TOYAMA	26	*309	59	*716	266	*2634
ISHIKAWA	28	161	16	369	120	1997
FUKUI	50	327	12	128	67	644
YAMANASHI	-	18	4	122	15	631
NAGANO	11	484	26	429	107	2586
GIFU	38	978	-	152	107	1674
SHIZUOKA	63	400	13	231	165	2575
AICHI	27	288	28	262	264	3823
MIE	36	736	7	218	80	1195
SHIGA	6	335	20	191	50	922
KYOTO	20	261	7	183	144	2413
OSAKA	25	243	8	198	202	4744
HYOGO	68	398	4	139	87	*1902
NARA	1	8	1	9	29	667
WAKAYAMA	1	94	1	102	36	821
TOTTORI	33	414	2	43	75	1237
SHEMANE	7	104	25	500	175	2519
OKAYAMA	263	1340	21	247	125	1557
HIROSHIMA	325	1822	26	318	413	4507
YAMAGUCHI	6	166	3	116	47	1148
TOKUSHIMA	43	943	2	79	76	1126
KAGAWA	190	*1514	1	*89	50	*786
EHIME	168	2696	25	343	224	3377
KOCHI	56	1621	1	140	47	991
FUKUOKA	34	364	53	1142	433	6935
SAGA	1	112	5	268	42	1188
NAGASAKI	NR	*246	NR	*276	NR	*1931
KUMAMOTO	44	448	27	245	88	1275
OITA	10	212	5	190	145	1604
MIYAZAKI	12	274	15	89	106	1195
KAGOSHIMA	20	*559	9	*226	61	*1045

TOTAL	1834	*21391	713	*13633	6691	*110711
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RATE						
Current	122.8	79.6	47.7	50.7	448.0	411.8
Previous	109.9		54.5		522.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases		INFLUENZA Cases	
	N	R	N	R
HOKKAIDO	204	*4928	5	*119
AOMORI	50	*1101	-	13
IWATE	4	1082	2	8
MIYAGI	85	*1583	-	5
AKITA	31	963	-	-
YAMAGATA	29	683	2	8
FUKUSHIMA	72	*1903	-	*23
IBARAKI	60	2560	-	-
TOCHIGI	57	1384	-	41
GUMMA	68	1540	1	26
SAITAMA	32	1261	1	53
CHIBA	15	*715	-	-
TOKYO	118	3781	1	104
KANAGAWA	34	2331	2	53
NIIGATA	NR	*2437	NR	21
TOYAMA	119	*2282	1	25
ISHIKAWA	58	1403	19	54
FUKUI	23	459	7	44
YAMANASHI	12	501	-	17
NAGANO	47	1612	-	24
GIFU	49	1642	4	33
SHIZUOKA	49	1694	-	16
AICHI	72	2103	1	38
MIE	36	1343	-	4
SHIGA	27	794	9	53
KYOTO	33	970	-	102
OSAKA	70	1740	2	57
HYOGO	27	833	-	4
NARA	5	312	-	2
WAKAYAMA	21	1705	-	61
TOTTORI	20	598	-	4
SHIMANE	65	2141	-	33
OKAYAMA	46	953	-	16
HIROSHIMA	169	2247	14	153
YAMAGUCHI	10	847	-	*3
TOKUSHIMA	43	*1557	-	*66
KAGAWA	52	*819	-	10
EHIME	116	3396	-	125
KOCHI	31	1121	-	4
FUKUOKA	92	2946	-	259
SAGA	67	1389	-	9
NAGASAKI	NR	*1140	NR	2
KUMAMOTO	47	1104	-	24
OITA	18	733	-	80
MIYAZAKI	27	522	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	27	*951	-	3
TOTAL	2373	*70109	72	*1799
Rate				
Current	158.9	260.8	4.8	6.7
Previous	228.0		7.1	

See footnotes at end of tables.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	1 May 1948	3 May 1947	4 May 1946	First 18 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	296	494	774	6962	12417	20840
Dysentery	82	123	176	956	1290	1230
Typhoid	125	141	824	1870	3619	14193
Paratyphoid	57	36	162	624	919	1923
Smallpox	1	9	568	15	253	15257
Typhus Fever	11	14	1891	406	652	23120
Malaria	83	140	NA	1086	3065	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	54	33	47	927	827	672
Epidemic Meningitis	30	80	48	881	1770	620
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	-	-	NA	1	1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	25	40	45	712	1216	2064
Dysentery	17	18	21	214	270	364
Typhoid	17	22	93	240	485	1934
Paratyphoid	3	1	14	31	54	108
Smallpox	-	1	133	-	30	2059
Typhus Fever	-	-	147	29	51	1799
Malaria	-	-	NA	7	10	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	1	2	12	22	61
Epidemic Meningitis	9	27	9	217	493	150
Jap. B. Encephalitis (suspect)	-	-	NA	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	1 May 1948	3 May 1947	4 May 1946	for First 18 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	19.8	33.0	53.6	25.9	46.1	80.2
Dysentery	5.5	8.2	12.2	3.6	4.8	4.7
Typhoid	8.4	9.4	57.1	7.0	13.4	54.6
Paratyphoid	3.8	2.4	11.2	2.3	3.4	7.4
Smallpox	0.1	0.6	39.3	0.1	0.9	58.7
Typhus Fever	0.7	0.9	130.9	1.5	2.4	38.9
Malaria	5.6	9.4	NA	4.0	11.4	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.6	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	2.0	5.3	3.3	3.3	6.6	2.4
Jap. B. Encephalitis (suspects)	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.6	4.5	7.9
Dysentery	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.4
Typhoid	1.1	1.5	6.4	0.9	1.8	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	0.1	9.2	-	0.1	7.9
Typhus Fever	-	-	10.2	0.1	0.2	6.9
Malaria	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis (suspects)	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 1 May 1948

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	15	399	208	3596	262	2449
AOMORI	10	198	83	1224	42	778
IWATE	3	41	22	332	46	514
MIYAGI	NR	172	NR	934	NR	741
AKITA	4	102	25	1146	34	1237
YAMAGATA	-	28	22	385	36	815
FUKUSHIMA	9	178	69	1193	44	998
IBARAKI	18	426	67	1591	74	1649
TOCHIGI	5	177	61	1185	55	1708
GUMMA	21	90	246	995	360	1123
SAITAMA	7	154	63	819	94	822
CHIBA	27	*737	318	*4191	162	*3727
TOKYO	23	784	170	4461	190	6383
KANAGAWA	37	*878	339	*5471	182	*3342
NIIGATA	8	225	87	1371	94	1508
TOYAMA	6	124	42	* 936	57	*1033
ISHIKAWA	6	171	54	925	45	690
FUKUI	2	64	41	581	48	622
YAMANASHI	2	* 71	29	* 560	25	* 412
NAGANO	4	130	169	3656	97	2646
GIFU	17	221	112	1294	62	765
SHIZUOKA	12	252	142	2119	132	2225
AICHI	337	3562	754	9128	697	7637
MIE	4	261	30	1056	31	1306
SHIGA	8	223	21	530	21	545
KYOTO	NR	759	NR	3041	NR	2853
OSAKA	39	814	212	3276	204	3878
HYOGO	NR	961	NR	5131	NR	6847
NARA	18	260	42	799	60	870
WAKAYAMA	9	406	83	1619	85	1268
TOTTORI	3	120	56	890	39	751
SHIMANE	1	55	14	387	15	389
OKAYAMA	18	462	59	1853	40	1562
HIROSHIMA	19	527	191	2584	122	1819
YAMAGUCHI	NR	304	NR	2247	NR	1689
TOKUSHIMA	-	78	21	604	16	616
KAGAWA	NR	*140	NR	* 403	NR	* 576
EHIME	9	139	101	984	115	995
KOCHI	6	80	33	631	21	473
FUKUOKA	NR	*1055	NR	*5316	NR	*4120
SAGA	6	134	73	1465	44	1078
NAGASAKI	13	305	156	2192	131	1570
KUMAMOTO	61	197	52	1668	51	1373
OITA	7	130	38	1144	41	844
MIYAZAKI	2	69	52	711	28	429
KAGOSHIMA	6	* 73	96	*1306	67	*1015
TOTAL	802	*16736	4453	*87930	3969	*80690
Rate						
Current	53.7	62.3	298.2	327.1	265.7	300.1
Previous	55.5		322.0		294.6	

See footnotes at end of table

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
 FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 AND 1948

DISEASES	WEEK ENDING			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1948	1947	1946	FIRST 18 WEEKS		
				1948	1947	1946
Number						
Chancroid	802	649	423	16736	14177	7226
Gonorrhea	4453	3514	2091	87930	63562	31309
Syphilis	3969	2233	1118	80690	42971	17746
Rates						
Chancroid	53.7	43.4	29.3	62.3	52.7	27.8
Gonorrhea	298.2	234.9	144.8	327.1	236.1	120.4
Syphilis	265.7	149.3	77.4	300.1	159.6	68.3

- NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (--) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 24 APRIL 1948

During the four week period ended 24 April 1948, the *12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 3,237 cases and 328 deaths. Some increase over the March rate was recorded for all diseases except diphtheria which declined and cholera and plague for which no cases have been reported this year. The current rates were less **than in April 1947 for all diseases except typhus fever, scarlet fever and suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis; for the latter disease only one case was reported this month compared with none in the same period last year. There was no cholera or plague in April of either year.

As usual, diphtheria declined somewhat in April. The case rate dropped 11 percent from 26.3 in March to 23.4 currently while the death rate fell from 2.6 to 1.9. This was the lowest case rate recorded for April except in the year 1922 when the rate was 21.8. It was exactly half the rate (46.8) in April 1947 and only 37 percent of that (63.0) in the corresponding period of 1946. Prefectural rates ranged from 3.7 in Chiba to 63.4 in Akita. Decreases from the March figure were recorded in 28 prefectures and increases in 17 while no change was registered in Aomori. Seven prefectures had rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more and the rates of seven additional prefectures were at least 20 percent higher than the national figure. These included all of the six most northern prefectures (Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Iwate, Yamagata and Miyagi), two others on the Sea of Japan Coast (Niigata and Ishikawa), and 6 in the southern part of the country (Yamaguchi, Ehime, Saga, Nagasaki, Oita and Miyazaki).

Dysentery case and death rates (5.0 and 1.3 respectively) were only slightly higher than in March (4.9 and 0.8 respectively). The case rate was the lowest recorded for April since 1922. It was 15 percent less than in April 1947 (5.9) and 31 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1946 (7.2). Prefectural rates during April varied from zero in Aomori and Shimane Prefectures to 21.6 in Fukui. Approximately 46 percent of all cases were reported in nine prefectures where rates exceeded the national average by 20 percent or more. These prefectures were Miyagi, Yamagata, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Fukui, Kyoto, Ehime and Saga. Increases over March were registered in 29 prefectures, decreases in 15 and two showed no change.

As usual, an increase was recorded in typhoid fever during April. The case rate rose 20 percent from 5.9 in March to 7.1 currently, although the death rate (0.8) was slightly lower than previously (0.9). These were the lowest rates ever recorded for April. The case rate was less than 60 percent of that (12.3) in April 1947 and only 13 percent of the figure (55.6) for the same month of 1946. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in four prefectures (Fukui, Yamanashi, Saga and Kagoshima) to 24.1 in Tokyo. Five prefectures (Tokyo, Toyama, Hyogo, Tokushima and Miyazaki) had rates that were 50 percent or more higher than the national rate. An additional 9 prefectures had rates in excess of the national average by at least 20 percent. These were Yamagata, Saitama, Kanagawa, Gifu, Kyoto, Osaka, Okayama, Wakayama and Ehime. Altogether these 14 prefectures accounted for nearly two-thirds of all cases reported. It is interesting to note that less than half (21) of the prefectural rates were higher in April than in March.

The paratyphoid fever case rate increased 20 percent, from 2.0 in March to 2.4 in April while the death rate (0.1) remained the same. As previously, this was the lowest rate recorded for the current month since 1938. It was 40 percent less than the case rate in April 1947 (4.0) and 74 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1946 (9.1). Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 16 prefectures to 16.2 in Tokyo. More than 40 percent (62 cases) of all cases were reported in Tokyo-to. The remaining 29 prefectures reported from 1 to 7 cases each. Slight increases over March were recorded in 19 of these 29 prefectures.

During April 6 cases of smallpox were reported compared with 2 in March. No deaths have been reported this year. In April 1947 there were 10 times as many cases (61) and in the epidemic year of 1946 there were 3,850 cases of smallpox during April. The current case rate was 0.1 contrasted with rates of 1.0 and 66.7 in April 1947 and 1946 respectively. The cases this month were reported from Hokkaido, Ibaraki, Fukui, Kyoto and Shimane Prefectures.

The typhus fever case rate in April (2.7) was 3 times the March rate (0.9) and the death rate (0.2) was twice that for March (0.1). The current rate was slightly higher than in the corresponding period of 1947 (2.3) but only a fraction of the figure (146.9) registered during April of the epidemic year 1946. The current increase was due almost entirely to an outbreak reported in a mental disease hospital in Sakai, Osaka Prefecture, during the week ended 17 April. Osaka (100 cases) and Tokyo (24 cases) together accounted for nearly 80 percent of all cases during this month. Sixteen other prefectures reported from 1 to 6 cases each and 28 prefectures had no typhus fever.

The malaria case rate increased nearly 30 percent, from 3.8 in March to 4.9 currently. The death rate was less than 0.1 compared with just 0.1 previously. In April 1947 the case rate (11.4) was more than double the current rate. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in Chiba and Nagano Prefectures to 74.7 in Shiga. More than half of all the cases occurred in seven prefectures where rates were 50 percent or more higher than the national figure. These prefectures were Tokyo, Niigata, Shiga, Tottori, Ehime, Fukuoka and Kagoshima. Increases of 1 to 5 cases over the March number of cases were recorded in 19 prefectures. Sizeable increases were recorded in Shiga (from 5 cases in March to 49 cases currently) and Kagoshima (from 4 cases in March to 21 cases in April). In both instances, most of the increase was reported in the last week of the month.

The current scarlet fever case rate (4.2) was 55 percent higher than in the previous month (2.7). The death rate, however, was less than 0.1 compared with 0.1 in March. Although the current case rate was less than the April rates from 1925 through 1945, it was 20 percent higher than in April 1947 (3.5) and 27 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1946 (3.3). Prefectural rates ranged from zero in ten prefectures to 15.7 in Tokyo. As in March, more than 40 percent of all cases reported were in Tokyo and Hokkaido. Increases over March were recorded in 22 prefectures.

In past years epidemic meningitis has usually reached its peak in April. The case rate for April this year (4.4) was slightly less than 5 percent higher than in March (4.2). The current death rate was 1.1 compared with 1.0 previously. In April 1947 the case rate (10.2) was more than double the current figure, but in 1946 it (3.1) was 30 percent lower than currently. Seven prefectures reported they had no instances of epidemic meningitis during the month. The highest rate (13.6) was recorded in Tokyo-to. Eight prefectures reported rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for more than 50 percent of all cases. With one exception they were in the northern and central part of Honshu. They were Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tokyo, Kanagawa and Kyoto. Although the incidence was higher in these areas, there were no marked increases over March in any one place. Increases of 1 to 6 cases were reported in 19 prefectures.

The only case of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis thus far this year was reported in Akita Prefecture in April. In 1947 one case was reported in January and no further cases occurred until June.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

*** Five additional communicable diseases accounted for a total of 56,936 cases during April. Data on deaths are not available.

The tuberculosis rate increased 18 percent from 449.3 in March to 530.5 in April. This was 15 percent higher than the figure (460.7) for April 1947. Rates among the prefectures varied from 199.2 in Chiba to 1,150.9 in Toyama. The rates of six prefectures exceeded the national average by 50 percent or more; these were Hokkaido, Iwate, Tokyo, Toyama, Shimane and Hiroshima. An additional six prefectures had rates that were 20 to 50 percent higher than the national figure; these were Aomori, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Tottori, Ehime and Fukuoka. Altogether these 12 prefectures reported 15,300 cases or nearly half of all cases in the country.

The pneumonia case rate declined 13 percent from 293.5 in March to 256.3 in April. Last year the peak month was April when the rate was 449.1, or 75 percent

higher than currently. Prefectural rates in April 1948 varied from 68.7 in Nara to 941.2 in Toyama. Rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more were recorded in six prefectures - Toyama, Ishikawa, Wakayama, Shimane, Tokushima, and Ehime. Rates that were 20 to 50 percent higher than the national rate were reported in six additional prefectures - Hokkaido, Aomori, Fukushima, Niigata, Tottori and Hiroshima. Together, these 12 prefectures accounted for 5,844 cases or 38 percent of the national total.

There was a 5 percent increase in the measles case rate which was 106.5 in April compared with 101.8 in March. In April 1947 the rate (477.3) was four and a half times the current figure. Prefectural rates varied from 6.2 in Saitama to 677.3 in Ehime. More than half (3,423) of all cases were reported in eight prefectures, where the rates were at least double the national figure. These were Gifu and seven neighboring prefectures - Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi.

The case rate for whooping cough (52.0) was approximately 17 percent higher than in March (44.6). It was, however, 83 percent less than the rate (313.8) in April 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 1.7 in Nara (where only 1 case was reported) to 252.3 in Toyama. Seven prefectures (Tochigi, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shiga, Shimane and Fukuoka), had rates that were at least 50 percent higher than the national figure. Five prefectures (Miyagi, Gumma, Tokyo, Fukui and Nagano) recorded rates exceeding the national average by 20 to 50 percent. The twelve named prefectures reported more than half (1,590) of all cases during April.

The influenza case rate continued to rise somewhat. The current rate (7.7) was 20 percent higher than in March (6.4). Comparable data are not available for 1947. Nine prefectures reported no cases this month. Kyoto reported the highest rate (69.2). The rates of six prefectures were at least double the national average. These were Ishikawa, Fukui, Shiga, Kyoto, Hiroshima and Tokushima. The rates of Toyama and Fukuoka were 50 to 100 percent higher than the national rate in Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures the rates were 20 to 50 percent higher. Altogether these ten prefectures reported 314 cases or 68 percent of the total.

The three venereal diseases accounted for a total of 52,385 cases. There were 23,325 cases of syphilis. The rate in April (390.4) was 12 percent higher than in March (349.3). It was more than double the rate (180.5) in April 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 120.1 to 1,307.1. Rates that were at least double the national average were recorded in 3 prefectures which accounted for nearly 30 percent of all reported cases.

There were 24,668 cases of gonorrhea reported in April. The rate (412.9) was 13 percent higher than in March (365.4) and 65 percent higher than in April 1947 (250.8). Prefectural rates ranged from 90.0 to 1,372.0. Rates at least doubled the national average reported in three prefectures in which one-fourth of all cases were reported.

A total of 4,392 cases of chancroid was recorded during the current month. The rate (73.5) was slightly lower than in March (75.0) but was 44 percent higher than in April 1947 (50.9). The lowest prefectural rate was 4.9 and the highest 573.0. Only one prefecture had a rate more than double the national figure. It accounted for more than 30 percent (1,369) of all cases reported.

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese B encephalitis and plague.

** In making comparisons with other months, it should be noted that April 1947 and March and April 1948 were all four-week periods. Comparisons between March and April 1948 may be based on either numbers or rates but comparisons with April 1947 must be based on rates because of differences in base populations.

*** Tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Week Period Ending 24 April 48

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	117	39.7	9	3.1	13	4.4	4	1.4
AOMORI	29	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	33	34.2	2	2.1	5	5.2	-	-
MIYAGI	47	39.2	4	3.3	8	6.7	-	-
AKITA	61	63.4	4	4.2	5	5.2	2	2.1
YAMAGATA	31	30.3	2	2.0	10	9.8	2	2.0
FUKUSHIMA	23	15.1	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	0.7
IBAFUKI	30	19.5	2	1.3	5	3.2	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	31	26.4	2	1.7	6	5.1	7	6.0
GUMMA	14	11.6	4	3.3	7	5.8	2	1.7
SAITAMA	27	16.8	4	2.5	2	1.2	1	0.6
CHIBA	6	3.7	1	0.6	9	5.6	2	1.2
TOKYO	94	24.6	14	3.7	49	12.8	13	3.4
KANAGAWA	38	22.4	4	2.4	11	6.5	3	1.8
NIIGATA	56	30.3	3	1.6	18	9.7	1	0.5
TOYAMA	10	13.4	-	-	3	4.0	-	-
ISHIKAWA	21	29.6	-	-	2	2.8	-	-
FUKUI	8	14.4	-	-	12	21.6	3	5.4
YAMANASHI	6	9.7	-	-	2	3.2	-	-
NAGANO	23	14.6	1	0.6	5	3.2	2	1.3
GIFU	10	8.8	2	1.8	4	3.5	3	2.6
SHIZUOKA	26	14.4	3	1.7	6	3.3	1	0.6
AICHI	40	16.7	4	1.7	9	3.8	2	0.8
MIE	24	22.2	2	1.8	6	5.5	-	-
SHIGA	12	18.3	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	14	10.5	2	1.5	12	9.0	2	1.5
OSAKA	30	11.8	6	2.4	7	2.7	2	0.8
HYOGO	44	18.8	3	1.3	10	4.3	2	0.9
NARA	15	25.1	-	-	1	1.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	10	13.6	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
TOTTORI	8	17.8	-	-	1	2.2	1	2.2
SHIMANE	18	26.3	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	26	21.0	3	2.4	2	1.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	33	21.4	-	-	6	3.9	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	41	36.2	4	3.5	2	1.8	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	17	26.0	2	3.1	2	3.1	1	1.5
KAGAWA	7	10.0	2	2.8	3	4.3	2	2.8
EHIME	32	28.8	2	1.8	9	8.1	1	0.9
KOCHI	16	24.7	1	1.5	2	3.1	-	-
FUKUOKA	62	25.5	2	0.8	12	4.9	2	0.8
SAGA	42	59.8	4	5.7	7	10.0	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	35	29.9	3	2.6	5	4.3	2	1.7
KUMAMOTO	15	11.1	2	1.5	7	5.2	5	3.7
OKITA	53	56.2	1	1.1	3	3.2	3	3.2
MIYAZAKI	37	47.2	5	6.4	3	3.8	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	28	21.0	4	3.0	3	2.2	1	0.7
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* Apr 1948	1400	23.4	116	1.9	298	5.0	77	1.3
* Mar 1948	1572	26.3	156	2.6	295	4.9	46	0.8
* Apr 1947	2800	46.8	266	4.4	352	5.9	71	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	10	3.4	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
AOMORI	4	4.4	2	2.2	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	2.1	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	10	8.3	-	-	6	5.0	-	-
AKITA	6	6.2	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	9	8.8	2	2.0	2	2.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	3.3	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
IBARAKI	6	3.9	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	-	-	7	6.0	-	-
GUMMA	6	5.0	3	2.5	2	1.7	-	-
SAITAMA	14	8.7	1	0.6	3	1.9	-	-
CHIBA	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	92	24.1	7	1.8	62	16.2	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	17	10.0	3	1.8	6	3.5	-	-
NIIGATA	12	6.5	1	0.5	5	2.7	-	-
TOYAMA	11	14.7	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	4	5.6	2	2.8	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	12	7.6	1	0.6	7	4.4	-	-
GIFU	11	9.6	2	1.8	2	1.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	12	6.7	1	0.6	6	3.3	-	-
AICHI	15	6.3	1	0.4	3	1.3	-	-
MIE	8	7.4	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9
SHIGA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	14	10.5	3	2.3	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	23	9.0	5	2.0	2	0.8	-	-
HYOGO	27	11.5	5	2.1	-	-	-	-
NARA	3	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	7	9.5	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	5.8	-	-	2	2.9	-	-
OKAYAMA	12	9.7	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	7	4.5	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	15.3	2	3.1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	4.3	-	-	6	8.5	1	1.4
EHIME	11	9.9	-	-	2	1.8	-	-
KOCHI	4	6.2	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	8	3.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	3.4	1	0.9	2	1.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.5	-	-	4	3.0	-	-
OITA	3	3.2	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1
MIYAZAKI	11	14.0	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*APRIL 1948	427	7.1	50	0.8	143	2.4	5	0.1
*MARCH 1948	354	5.9	55	0.9	117	2.0	5	0.1
*APRIL 1947	733	12.3	106	1.8	240	4.0	11	0.2

See footnotes at end of table

Monthly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Death	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-	5	1.7	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	6	6.2	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	4	4.2	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	24	6.3	1	0.3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	4	3.5	1	0.9
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	100	39.2	6	2.4
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	3	1.9	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*APRIL 1948	6	0.1	-	-	160	2.7	10	0.2
*MARCH 1948	2	0.0	-	-	56	0.9	3	0.1
*APRIL 1947	61	1.0	9	0.2	138	2.3	16	0.3

See footnotes at end of table

Monthly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	9	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKOMORI	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	6	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	5	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	29	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	6	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	16	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	5	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	5	7.0	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	6	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	6	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	49	74.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	7	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	6	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	3	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	6	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	8	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	10	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	19	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	9	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	21	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
*APRIL 1948	290	4.9	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
*MARCH 1948	228	3.8	5	0.1	-	-	-	-
*APRIL 1947	682	11.4	1	0.0	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

(N) - Number
(R) - Rate

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Case		Death		Case		Death		Case		Death	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	43	14.6	-	-	18	6.1	3	1.0	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	10	11.1	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	6	5.0	-	-	13	10.9	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-	11	11.4	4	4.2	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	8	7.8	4	3.9	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	15	9.8	4	2.6	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	3.9	-	-	9	5.8	3	1.9	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	12	10.0	-	-	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	11	6.8	-	-	8	5.0	2	1.2	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	6	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	60	15.7	-	-	52	13.6	20	5.2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	12	7.1	1	0.6	17	10.0	5	2.9	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	0.5	-	-	6	3.2	2	1.1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	4	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	1	1.8	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	3	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	6	3.8	-	-	5	3.2	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	5	4.4	-	-	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	-	-	8	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	10	4.2	-	-	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	1.8	1	0.9	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	6	9.1	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	16	12.0	-	-	10	7.5	3	2.3	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	11	4.3	-	-	11	4.3	4	1.6	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	4	1.7	-	-	5	2.1	3	1.3	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	2	4.4	1	2.2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.4	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.7	-	-	6	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	2	1.8	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	7	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.5	-	-	4	3.0	2	1.5	-	-	-	-
*Apr 1948	251	4.2	2	0.0	261	4.4	67	1.1	1	0.0	-	-
*Mar 1948	164	2.7	4	0.1	252	4.2	61	1.0	-	-	-	-
*Apr 1947	210	3.5	6	0.1	613	10.2	179	3.0	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	113	38.3	159	53.9	2575	873.6
AOMORI	36	39.9	55	60.9	590	653.6
IWATE	98	101.5	48	49.7	829	859.0
MIYAGI	107	89.3	84	70.1	746	622.7
AKITA	18	18.7	55	57.2	577	599.8
YAMAGATA	15	14.7	33	32.3	410	401.1
FUKUSHIMA	105	68.9	40	26.2	641	420.6
IBARAKI	71	46.1	46	29.9	391	253.9
TOCHIGI	55	46.9	112	95.4	406	346.0
GUMMA	34	28.3	76	63.2	399	331.6
SAITAMA	10	6.2	52	32.4	510	317.4
CHIBA	12	7.4	30	18.6	322	199.2
TOKYO	156	40.8	281	73.5	3783	989.4
KANAGAWA	14	8.3	76	44.8	1310	772.1
NIIGATA	91	49.2	171	92.4	1174	634.6
TOYAMA	92	122.8	189	252.3	862	1150.9
ISHIKAWA	72	101.5	94	132.5	511	720.4
FUKUI	65	117.0	36	64.8	186	334.7
YAMANASHI	4	6.5	21	34.0	151	244.5
NAGANO	145	92.0	113	71.7	756	479.8
GIFU	362	316.8	39	34.1	485	424.5
SHIZUOKA	134	74.5	45	25.0	756	420.1
AICHI	104	43.5	88	36.8	1072	448.7
MIE	220	203.0	38	35.1	334	308.3
SHIGA	99	150.8	53	80.8	301	458.6
KYOTO	89	66.9	64	48.1	810	608.9
OSAKA	119	46.6	92	36.1	986	386.4
HYOGO	133	56.9	38	16.3	472	201.9
NARA	4	6.7	1	1.7	205	343.6
WAKAYAMA	20	27.2	17	23.1	218	296.8
TOTTORI	125	278.1	13	28.9	319	709.6
SHIMANE	18	26.3	111	162.2	615	898.9
OKAYAMA	528	426.1	27	21.8	501	404.3
HIROSHIMA	564	366.5	38	24.7	1252	813.5
YAMAGUCHI	22	19.4	21	18.6	292	258.0
TOKUSHIMA	292	446.8	9	13.8	256	391.7
KAGAWA	472	672.3	24	34.2	190	270.6
EHIME	753	677.3	63	56.7	808	726.8
KOCHI	327	503.9	20	30.8	251	386.8
FUKUOKA	96	39.5	270	111.1	1846	759.4
SAGA	33	47.0	38	54.1	287	409.0
NAGASAKI	74	63.2	73	62.3	686	585.6
KUMAMOTO	201	148.6	51	37.7	425	314.3
OITA	96	101.7	43	45.6	563	596.5
MIYAZAKI	43	54.8	35	44.6	318	405.4
KAGOSHIMA	123	92.1	27	20.2	317	237.3
*APRIL 1948	6364	106.5	3109	52.0	31694	530.5
*MARCH 1948	6083	101.8	2667	44.6	26839	449.3
*APRIL 1947	28561	477.3	18778	313.8	27567	460.7

See footnotes at end of table

Monthly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Case		Case	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1074	364.4	18	6.1
AOMORI	312	345.6	4	4.4
IWATE	249	258.0	4	4.1
MIYAGI	350	292.2	2	1.7
AKITA	202	210.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	167	163.4	6	5.9
FUKUSHIMA	512	335.9	11	7.2
IBARAKI	448	290.9	-	-
TOCHIGI	336	286.3	10	8.5
GUMMA	338	280.9	7	5.8
SAITAMA	286	178.0	3	1.9
CHIBA	167	103.3	-	-
TOKYO	888	232.3	42	11.0
KANAGAWA	392	231.0	16	9.4
NIIGATA	668	361.1	5	2.7
TOYAMA	705	941.2	10	13.4
ISHIKAWA	306	431.4	17	24.0
FUKUI	123	221.4	9	16.2
YAMANASHI	98	158.7	3	4.9
NAGANO	355	225.3	14	8.9
GIFU	287	251.2	2	1.8
SHIZUOKA	310	172.3	6	3.3
AICHI	464	194.2	8	3.3
MIE	237	218.7	1	0.9
SHIGA	182	277.3	35	53.3
KYOTO	298	224.0	92	69.2
OSAKA	689	270.0	20	7.8
HYOGO	201	86.0	-	-
NARA	41	68.7	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	287	390.8	5	6.8
TOTTORI	150	333.7	1	2.2
SHIMANE	330	482.3	1	1.5
OKAYAMA	208	167.9	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	495	321.6	29	18.8
YAMAGUCHI	151	133.4	2	1.8
TOKUSHIMA	254	388.7	32	49.0
KAGAWA	177	252.1	-	-
EHIME	751	675.5	1	0.9
KOCHI	175	269.7	-	-
FUKUOKA	522	214.7	32	13.2
SAGA	190	270.7	-	-
NAGASAKI	233	198.9	1	0.9
KUMAMOTO	284	210.0	6	4.4
OITA	158	167.4	3	3.2
MIYAZAKI	115	146.6	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	144	107.8	-	-
*Apr 1948	15309	256.3	460	7.7
*Mar 1948	17532	293.5	381	6.4
*Apr 1947	26875	449.1	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Weeks Ended 24 April 1948

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	93	31.6	884	299.9	707	239.9
AOMORI	36	39.9	287	317.9	179	198.3
IWATE	8	8.3	87	90.2	141	146.1
MIYAGI	30	25.0	209	174.5	238	198.7
AKITA	20	20.8	239	248.4	264	274.4
YAMAGATA	5	4.9	92	90.0	241	235.8
FUKUSHIMA	37	24.3	316	207.3	302	198.1
IBARAKI	225	146.1	687	446.0	743	482.4
TOCHIGI	35	29.8	330	281.2	565	481.5
GUMMA	16	13.3	196	162.9	211	175.4
SAITAMA	40	24.9	206	128.2	193	120.1
CHIBA	197	121.9	1568	970.1	1409	871.7
TOKYO	137	35.8	1030	269.4	1130	295.6
KANAGAWA	148	87.2	1629	960.1	824	485.7
NIIGATA	41	22.2	350	189.2	445	240.5
TOYAMA	31	41.4	213	284.4	235	313.7
ISHIKAWA	30	42.3	224	315.8	153	215.7
FUKUI	12	21.6	162	291.6	149	268.2
YAMANASHI	11	17.8	102	165.2	95	153.8
NAGANO	15	9.5	947	601.1	724	459.5
GIFU	47	41.1	318	278.3	179	156.7
SHIZUOKA	73	40.6	906	503.4	831	461.8
AICHI	1369	573.0	3278	1372.0	3123	1307.1
MIE	43	39.7	272	251.0	366	337.8
SHIGA	44	67.0	132	201.1	110	167.6
KYOTO	166	124.8	663	498.4	742	557.8
OSAKA	133	52.1	654	256.3	661	259.0
HYOGO	268	114.6	1849	790.9	2455	1050.1
NARA	70	117.3	260	435.8	306	512.9
WAKAYAMA	79	107.6	306	416.6	245	333.6
TOTTORI	22	48.9	197	438.2	186	413.8
SHIMANE	11	16.1	78	114.0	96	140.3
OKAYAMA	110	88.8	410	330.9	335	270.4
HIROSHIMA	99	64.3	583	378.8	407	264.5
YAMAGUCHI	128	113.1	894	789.8	595	525.6
TOKUSHIMA	15	23.0	174	266.3	209	319.8
KAGAWA	28	39.9	90	128.2	212	301.9
EHIME	31	27.9	241	216.8	263	236.6
KOCHI	15	23.1	173	266.6	156	240.4
FUKUOKA	267	109.8	1273	523.7	1164	478.9
SAGA	29	41.3	317	451.7	278	396.1
NAGASAKI	78	66.6	528	450.7	354	302.2
KUMAMOTO	46	34.0	564	417.1	464	343.1
OITA	25	26.5	255	270.2	198	209.8
MIYAZAKI	12	15.3	186	237.1	166	211.6
KAGOSHIMA	17	12.7	309	231.3	276	206.6
*APRIL 1948	4392	73.5	24668	412.9	23325	390.4
*MARCH 1948	4478	75.0	21828	365.4	20870	349.3
*APRIL 1947	3046	50.9	15006	250.8	10803	180.5

There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

The monthly reports refer to 4 and 4 week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a 4 week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a 5 week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947 and the 1948 rates are based upon the enumerated population 1 October 1947.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

